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Whitehall, June 6.

CAptain Carteret, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Greyhound, cruizing in the Channel, met with a Dutch Man of War on the first Instant, called the Middleburgh, which left Curacoa on the 19th of April, O. S. and brought Letters from Captain Knowles, who commands a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships in those Seas, dated at Curacoa the 18th of March, giving an Account, that pursuant to the Resolutions taken at a Consultation of all the Captains of the Ships and Commanding Officers of the Land Forces with him, he proceeded to La Guira, in order to attack that Town, and seize or destroy the Ships and Vessels which lay in the Road; and accordingly, on the 19th of February, about One o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Burford, commanded by Captain Lushington, which led the Van, began the Attack, and in less than an Hour the whole Squadron were at Anchor, Cannonading the Town with great Briskness, and by Three of the Clock had made the Enemy slacken their Fire very much, so as only now and then to fire a Gun; but the Burford having received many dangerous Shots between Wind and Water, and her Cables being cut, she fell out of the Line, and driving on board the Norwich, obliged her, and the Altham, to quit the Line too, and the Force of the Current drove them a great Way to Leeward, which animated the Enemy to return to their Batteries, and renew their Fire. The rest of the Squadron continued Cannonading not without Hopes of Success, as a Shell had fallen into one of the largest Batteries on the Side of the Hill, which blew up the Magazine, and set it on Fire; but Night coming on, put an End to the Action. The next Day Capt. Knowles sent in Quest of the damaged Ships, which were driven to Leeward out of Sight, to come up and join him; and cruized several Days off and on the Coast, in Expectation thereof; but hearing on the 3d of March, that they were got into Curacoa to refit, he followed them, and arrived the 4th, where the whole Squadron repaired their Damages, and had got a great Number of Voluntiers. In the abovementioned Attack, Captain Lushington was mortally wounded, and died soon after his Arrival at Curacoa, regretted by every Body; in whose Death the Publick has lost a gallant worthy Officer. There were likewise killed, one Lieutenant, and 92 Men; and three hundred and eight wounded.

The Dutch Captain told Captain Carteret, that Captain Knowles sailed from Curacoa the first of April N. S. with Eleven Sail of Ships, for Porto Cavallo.

Petersbourg, May 14. On Wednesday Evening her Imperial Majesty returned from Peterhoff to her Palace in this City. The Account from Revel of several Swedish Ships being taken by the Squadron that sailed lately out of that Harbour, is not confirmed. It is now only said, that the Russ Squadron saw several Swedish Ships at Sea, but it does not appear that they came to any Engagement.

Stockholm, May 24. Count Tessin is gone into the Country, and as his Demission will pass the necessary Forms as soon as the Diet meets again, 'tis said, he designs to sit no more in the Senate or Chancery. On Saturday last, the 21st Instant, Sentence was pronounced upon Lieutenant General Bodenbroke, which affects his Life, Honour, and Estate; He was not present, being sick in Bed. General Lewenhaupt will likewise receive his Sentence soon.

Copy of a Letter from the Camp near the Ruins of Deckendorf, May 28, *N. S.*

Prince Charles having drawn near the Danube, and laid a Bridge over it at Nieder Altaic, a Detachment of all the Grenadiers of the first Line, Waldeck's Regiment of Foot, a Battalion of Young

Young Konigſegg, Bathiani's Regiment of Dragoons, and 1000 Horſe extraordinary were ordered to attack Deckendorf, under the command of General Brown; we paſſed the Bridge on the 26th by break of Day, and arrived on the Hills of Deckendorf at Nine of the Clock; that Day was paſſed in making Diſpoſitions and Faſcines, and the enſuing Night our Batteries were dreſſed againſt the Redoubts of the French on the Summit of the Hill that commands the Town. The 27th they began to batter the ſaid Redouts with Succeſs, and when a ſufficient Number of Palliſadoes were beaten down, eight Companies of Granadiers were put in order to ſtorm the Redout on the Right, under the Directions of General Mareſhal, and commanded by Colonel Witt. Nine Companies were ordered in a like Manner to ſtorm the Redout on the Left, under the Direction of General Brown, and in Preſence of Marſhal Khevenhuller. Juſt as we were to attack the ſaid Redouts, the French retired with great Precipitation in two other Redouts which they had behind, but we purſued them with ſuch ſpeed, that they fled into the Town, abandoning ſeveral well fortified Poſts. Our gaining all the Hills, gave us the Command with our Fire, of 15 or 16 Regiments, which were poſted in the Plain, and covered by Numbers of Ditches, Coffres, and other ſtrong Securities, but this Corps was put into Confuſion, as well as the Garriſon of the Redouts and other Poſts; our Cannon were brought over Hills, almoſt impracticable, with great Diligence; our Grenadiers advanced between the Fire of the Town and the ſaid Corps, and the French retired with great Precipitation over their two Bridges, protected by their numerous Works, and eſpecially by their excellent Tête de Pont. They broke the Lower Bridge, and ſet Fire to the Upper. Their Loſs amounts to about 500 killed and Priſoners, beſides a good Number of wounded, which they carried off. Ours does not amount to above 150 killed and wounded. We have got ſeveral Norman Horſes, which our Grenadiers ſold for Trifles. The unfortunate Town of Deckendorf was accidentally ſet on Fire during the Attack, by which half the Town, and all the Suburbs, were conſumed and plundered.

Prague, June 4, *N. S.* We loſt at Deckendorf, killed and wounded, 86 Men. General Baranai with a Body of Huſſars, was immediately detach'd to ſcour the Danube, and having attack'd the Head of the Bridge at Straubing, he march'd from thence to Stad-am-hoff. From Prince Lobcowitz's Corps we have Advice of the Huſſars having taken the only remaining French Partiſan M. Jacob; we have alſo the only Bavarian Partiſan Ferari; the former was taken with 40 of his Men, the reſt were ſabred. Prince Lobcowitz has advanced to Regenſtauff; the French are all retired, and have left the Naab clear, even Burlingenfeld; they have only a Garriſon at Amberg: A Body of them is aſſembling at Weix, and have there laid their Bridge, having deſtroyed that at Taunerſtoff. Prince Charles marches up the Danube, and will be ſoon with them. General Nadaſti being employed at Aoſt with his Huſſars, in obſerving Marſhal Seckendorf at Morſperg, that General ſent out a Body of 800 choſen Horſe to attack the Huſſars, which, as there were few Parties of them out, might make about 1000 Men. Theſe ſtood their Ground in order of Battle, and were approached by the Bavarian Horſe with as good a Countenance; but when the latter thought to begin their Attack, the Huſſars, in their uſual Way, immediately divided into three Bodies; ſo that they took the Bavarians in Front, in Flank, and in Rear, which ſo diſconcerted the latter, that our Huſſars killed 600, and took as many of their Horſes; they have preſerved Priſoners the Colonel who commanded, the Lieutenant Colonel, the Major, and three Captains. Thoſe who run away were purſued to Landſhut, ſo that few eſcap'd. It is doubted whether General Seckendorf can have with him as many more Horſe. The French, conducted by the French Miniſter's Secretary at Dreſden, thought to throw into Eger through the Saxon Territories, a Convoy of 48 Oxen and 50 Barrels of pickled Pork, as the laſt Succour had been thrown in through Bareith; but General Feſtetitz, who forms the Blockade, having had Advice of their Deſign, took the French Secretary Priſoner with his whole Convoy; and we have certain Advice that the Garriſon has been now ſeveral Days without Fleſh, and wants many other Neceſſaries. The taking of Deckendorf is the more ſurpriſing, as the French had made during the Winter ſeven fortified Redouts round it, and had double palliſaded it, and made new Works round the Town, which had before a double Ditch and Wall.

Prague, June 4. The French Secretary from Vienna, is arrived here to aſſiſt a French Commiſſary in the Exchange of Priſoners. The French inſiſt upon the Cartel which ſtipulates five Florins per Man; the Auſtrians inſiſt upon beginning to exchange Man for Man, and as to the Surplus they make a previous Pretenſion of 80,000 Florins, levied in Bohemia, before the Expiration of the Term fixed for the Contribution. The Great Duke goes this Day to Chlumertz, a Hunting-Seat of Count Kinsky. The Queen follows on the 10th, and comes back on the 13th. The 16th Her Majeſty ſets out for Lintz, by way of Piſeck, and propoſes to be there on the 19th.

Mentz, June 8, *N. S.* The Letters from Ratisbon, of the 1ſt and 2d Inſtant, confirm Prince Conti's Defeat at Deckendorf: They add on that Subject, that Prince Charles has generouſly reſtored him the greateſt Part of his Equipage. Count Saxe, having abandoned Amberg,

berg, and all the Upper Palatinate, came with his Corps to Regenſtauff, where he examined the Intrenchments, and planted ſeveral Pieces of Cannon with ſome Horſe and Dragoons in different Places; but that was only a Feint, for on the 2d Inſtant, about Ten at Night, he ſilently filed off towards the Caſtle of Weicks, taking all his Artillery with him. The French have left, both at Regenſtauff and Stad-am-hoff, many Sick, with a conſiderable Quantity of Hay and Straw, Proviſions and Arms; which were a Booty to the Croates, Pandours and Huſſars, who took Poſſeſſion of thoſe Places as their Enemy retreated; and indeed the Auſtrians looſe no Time to make themſelves entirely Maſters of the Danube, which they will very ſhortly be, according to all Appearances: The French run from Poſt to Poſt with the utmoſt Precipitancy and Conſternation. It is a ſad Sight to ſee how the Sick and Wounded are forced to travel in the Heat of the Day, ſome in Waggons, and ſome on Foot: Many of them die upon the Road, and all are exceſſively fatigued. The Head Quarters of Prince Lobcowitz are at Muncks-hofen, three Hours from Ratisbon. His Huſſars begin to appear before the Intrenchments, from whence ſome Cannon has been fired upon them. In ſhort, it muſt be ſoon ſeen, whether the French will continue to retreat, or wait for the Auſtrians, (who advance apace) to come to a deciſive Battle. The former is moſt likely, though perhaps they may endeavour to keep their Poſt at Weicks, in order to cover their Bridge of Boats, till they have drawn off the greateſt Part of what belongs to them, and particularly the ſmall Remains of their Garriſons from the South ſide of the Danube. In the mean Time, the Corn all round the Nighbourhood is cut down or deſtroyed: The Gates of Ratisbon are conſtantly kept barricaded, in order to preſerve, if poſſible, a Neutrality. Letters from Gernſheim, of the 6th Inſtant, N. S. ſay, that the French, who were at Sinſheim and at Heidelberg, under the Command of the Prince de Dombes, and thoſe who were at Spiers and Frankenthal, took Poſſeſſion the Day before of the Camp marked out for them near Lorſch; and an Information is juſt arrived from Benſheim, that the French Infantry and Cavalry begun their march from Lorſch on the ſaid 6th Inſtant at Midnight, and continued their Route to Eberſtadt near Darmſtadt; that the French Cavalry was provided with Forage for two Days, and that they gave out that they were going to attack the Engliſh Army, which has now paſſed the Mein.

Hamburgh, June 8. The Ruſſian Squadron which put to Sea from Revel, is arrived in the Port of Hango, an advantageous Poſt upon the Coaſt of Finland, the Flotilla of Galleys is likewiſe ſailed from Cronſtadt, making for the ſame Port, which, as there is Advice from the Sund, that the Winds have been eaſterly, it has probably reached by this Time. According to the laſt Letters from Stockholm, Count Taube, who has the Command in Chief of the Swediſh Fleet, was preparing to hoiſt his Flag on board the Grand Friederic, a new built Ship, in order to open the Operations of the Campaign.

Copenhagen, June 8. The King and Queen of Denmark, attended by the Prince Royal, and the Margrave, returned hither the Day before Yeſterday, in order to ſee the Muſter of the Men appointed for the Service of the Fleet. The inliſted Sailors, to the Number of 5000, are now arrived, and being added to the ſeveral Diviſions conſtantly eſtabliſhed here, they make up a Body of about 8800, all Daniſh Subjects, and uſed to the Sea. Theſe, together with 13 Companies of Miliciens, drawn from Norway, have paſſed this Morning, in Review before the King, upon the Place called Amalienbourg. They are now forthwith to be diſtributed on board the Ships which are almoſt all in Readineſs, and have begun to put out into the Road.

Franckfort, June 9, *N. S.* The Engliſh and Hanoverian Infantry and Dragoons paſſed the Mein laſt Monday and Tueſday, and are encamped on the other Side along that River. The Auſtrians have not yet paſſed; the reſt of the Britiſh and Hanoverian Troops are daily arriving; and the Heſſians are expected ſoon. They are laying two more Bridges over the Mein, three being already laid. It is thought the whole Army will ſoon be on the other Side. The French are ſaid to be within Eight or Nine Miles of them. Yeſterday Morning Six Britiſh Regiments marched at Day-break without ſounding Drum or Trumpet, and were followed by Six Pieces of Cannon; but we do not learn yet whether they are gone to get Poſſeſſion of ſome advantageous Poſt, or only to ſecure ſome Forage.

Hanover, June 11, *N. S.* The underwritten Battalions are all upon their March from hence, in order to join the Army, the laſt of which will be there by the 27th of June inſtant.

Druchtleben,	———	1 Battalion.
Klinkoſtrom,	———	1 Battalion.
Bothmer,	———	1 Battalion.
Maidel,	———	1 Battalion.
Meder,	———	1 Battalion.
Krough,	———	1 Battalion.
Blok,	———	1 Battalion.
Kitzfeldt,	———	1 Battalion.
		8 Battalions.
Horſe Grenadiers,		1 Squadron, the King's Eſcorte.

Hague, June 11, *N. S.* By the freſheſt Advices we have from the Side of Bavaria, we learn, That Prince Lobcowitz had made himſelf Maſter of Stadt-am-Hoff with little or no Oppoſition from the French, who retired from thence upon